UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/3
3 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you the New Year's Address for 1994 (part on national reunification) of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

New Year's Address for 1994 (part on national reunification) of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

To reunify the country is the supreme task of our nation, which must not be delayed. We must accomplish the cause of national reunification as soon as possible, so as to meet the unanimous, ardent desire of the entire nation and hand down the reunified country to our posterity.

With a view to paving the way to national reunification by the united effort of the nation, our Party and the Government of our Republic put forward the "Ten-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" last year and made all our efforts to put it into effect. This ten-point programme embodies the noble desire of our 70 million compatriots to achieve a solid unity of the whole nation transcending the differences in ideology, ideals and system and realize the reunification and prosperity of our nation, with a long history of five thousand years. We hoped that the south Korean authorities would take the road of reconciliation and cooperation in response to our ten-point programme of great national unity. We also made an important proposal for an exchange of top-level special envoys between the two sides.

But the south Korean authorities have taken the path of dependence on foreign forces, not national independence, and of confrontation between North and South, not national unity, by ignoring our magnanimous proposal and the desire of the entire nation for reunification. They have staged larger-scale military exercises against our Republic frequently in collusion with foreign forces, and have been jeopardizing North-South relations by clamouring for "military counteraction" and an "international cooperation system" on the pretext of our "nuclear problem".

The so-called "civilian" regime in south Korea is only a disguise. In fact it does not differ from the successive military dictatorial regimes. The evil anti-communist fascist laws still remain intact in south Korea, and the desire of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and national reunification is not fulfilled. It is natural that the south Korean people and public figures say that there is no need to watch the present south Korean regime any longer and that they have nothing to expect from it.

As for our "nuclear problem", about which the United States and its lackeys are making a fuss, it is the product of the obstinate manoeuvres of the United States against socialism and our Republic. It is the United States that has created the fictitious "doubt about nuclear development by the north", and it is the United States that has actually shipped nuclear weapons into the Korean peninsula and has been threatening us. Therefore, the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula must on any account be settled through Korea-United States talks.

Pressure or threats will have no effect on us; such an attempt may invite catastrophe, far from finding a solution to the problem. The United States must see all the facts squarely and behave with prudence. Since a joint statement has been adopted by Korea and the United States, the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula can be settled fairly if both sides keep and implement the principles that have been agreed upon.

The principles and the line of our Party and the Government of our Republic on national reunification remain unchanged. In future, too, we will make every effort to reunify the country in the form of confederation which is based on one nation, one State, two systems and two Governments, on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The destiny of the motherland is immediately the destiny of the nation, as well as the destiny of all our compatriots at home and abroad. All the Korean people in the North, in the South and abroad must launch a nationwide struggle, rallied as one under the banner of great unity of the whole nation, and open a new phase for national reunification this year.